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Bagdad, the Key to Empire.

Bagdad has fallen to General MAUDE's army. From Basra, at the head of the Persian Gulf, famed for having been the home of SINBAD the Sailor, the British have fought their way, for the second time, up the shallow and tortuous Tigris, through marshes that seemed interminable, until the deserts that succeeded them stretched out still more interminably, past Kut-el-Amara, where Townsends and his 10,000 men were starved into subjection; past Ctesiphon, with the Chosroes arch still standing, dating back to before the time of CHRIST, to a period when Britain was not and the Germans were in their state of original barbarism, to which their Government has lately reverted; and so on to Bagdad of HABOUS-AL-RASHID, the miraculous Carpet and the One Thousand and One Nights.

Legend and romance in plenty envelop the route by which General MAUDE's column has advanced and the ancient and picturesque city it now occupies. But legend and romance are not engaging the minds in conference in the Wilhelmstrasse today. The day that saw the triumphant entry of the British troops into the Mesopotamian capital will be written down in history with the date on which Von KLUCK receded from Paris and the moment when there was forced upon the Kaiser the consciousness that the fight for Calais was lost.

For the capture of Bagdad seals the doom of the third great ambition with which Germany entered this war. To be balked of entrance to Paris was bitter, but it was only the loss of a temporary gratification of national pride, for Paris could not have been made permanently German. Failure at Calais meant the final abandonment of a foothold on the Channel whence hated Britain might be menaced for decades yet to come. But the loss of Bagdad means the death stroke to the Kaiser's ambitions for a place in the sun, for a port on the Persian Gulf and a short and speedy route thereto. It blocks the well wrought plan for a German empire in the southeast and competition with England for the rich trade of the Orient.

What a conception it was! Napoleon never conceived a greater. Austria-Hungary reduced to suzerainty—its status is little higher than that today. Serbia as an independent nation blotted out and made a Teutonic highway to the borders of Turkey. The Turkish army dominated by German officers; the Sublime Porte reduced to virtual vassalage. All that was in the imaginative mind of WILHELM II, when by urging Austria to reject Serbia's concessions in July, 1914, he threw the match into the European powder magazine. And all has been accomplished. To-day from the Baltic to the Dardanelles not an army moves, not a gun is fired against the Allies save at German behest.

Still further southward the star of Germany was to have taken its way. The Bagdad railway, planned to connect Constantinople with Basra, was building fast with German capital. The Kaiser's spectacular pilgrimage to the Holy Land had established Germany in high favor in Palestine and Syria. The war had hardly opened when at German incentive Turkish armies struck out across the Syrian desert with the purpose of wrecking the Suez Canal and possibly raising the standard of revolt in Egypt. That failed. Egypt was loyal to her redeemers. The British in turn became the invaders, entered Palestine, and to-day are believed to be masters of Jerusalem.

From the rugged Caucasus in the northwest the forces of the Grand Duke NICHOLAS are making their way toward a point of rendezvous. Last year at this time they were at Hamadan, 240 miles from the camp of General TOWNSEND. But his surrender freed an army of Turks to operate against the Russians, who were forced back into Armenia. For six months the Grand Duke disappeared altogether from the daily war news. Now he is back with increased forces at a point which promises an early juncture with the British.

When that is done a Russo-British line extending from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean will take up the task of driving the Turks north upon Constantinople. It can be readily reinforced by water at either end of the line. Its victories already have been so significant that the Syrians, Arabs and Persians left in the rear are renouncing their former alle-

giance to Turkey, declaring they have been betrayed. The Turks themselves echo the complaint, for in the Orient nothing succeeds like success, and failure terminates loyalty. At a time when she can ill afford more strenuous efforts in the south-east Germany faces there the complete collapse of her plans, the frustration of her hopes, the loss of the greatest stake for which she played when by her intrigue the war was forced upon the world.

Bagdad has tumbled the importance to the world to-day that has Verdun. Germany has lost both.

Where the Blame Lies.

The Berlin press, with every appearance of solemnity, now assures the United States that:

"The arming of merchant ships means war, regardless of whether the cause be a mere in the course of a few days or a few weeks."

"We desire to establish with all due emphasis the fact that the United States in every respect becomes the attacking party the moment she sends her guns to sea against the German U-boats."

That is, the murder by German submarines of unarmed American citizens pursuing their lawful business on the high seas is an incident of no consequence, a matter in which our Government has no legitimate interest, and to prevent which we should not take any action. Such murder, it appears, is the unquestionable right and privilege of the Teutonic Government. It ranks, we take it, as an indispensable ceremony in the spread of Kultur over a globe hopelessly benighted except where the rule of the Kaiser and the authority of the Grand Turk are enforced.

Yet it will be difficult for Germany, with the record of the last thirty-one and a half months open to the world, to prove that in defending its citizens the United States is the aggressor in the quarrel Berlin has provoked.

Loyalty in Press and Senate.

The appeal of Secretary DANIELS to the press to maintain a reasonable degree of reticence relative to the methods of arming ships, the supply of gun crews and the dates of sailings is thoroughly justified. The newspapers of the nation should acquiesce cheerfully in the request of the Secretary of the Navy. It is perhaps impossible to secure concert of action in this, but the substitution in patriotic service rather than for enterprise in the publication of news hurtful to our national defense will attain the end.

So far as the immediate issue is concerned the Secretary of the Navy is explicit in his request. There are but three topics he wants eliminated from the day's news. His wishes can be literally observed without serious loss to the reader.

We are not sanguine that the secrecy the Secretary of the Navy desires can be attained even should the papers of the nation make no mention whatsoever of ships or guns. There are other ways of finding out what is doing, and the Germans are adepts in the art of espionage.

Besides, if Mr. DANIELS succeeds in getting the loyal cooperation of the press, what is he going to do with the United States Senate? When the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations feels himself justified in proclaiming to all the world the details of a new device of war secretly considered by the United States navy, what good is there in muzzling the press, which after all speaks not as one with authority?

Nevertheless THE SUN second the Secretary's appeal to its colleagues in journalism. If he can repress unpatriotic sensationalism in the Senate we doubt that he will find much to complain of in the press.

Cooperative Health Administration.

One of the beneficent advances in health administration is the movement in favor of whole time, well-salaried health officers for small communities. This movement has led to more thorough instruction in sanitation in the medical colleges and has largely increased the number of physicians who desire to be health officers, without pursuing general practice, which places them in the ranks of specialists.

The remarkable results obtained in cities like New York, Boston and Chicago from well ordered health departments have aroused the attention of State health officers to the necessity of organizing similar activities in the smaller cities and rural communities. The State of New York, under the administration of Commissioner BIGGS, has been especially progressive in this direction. It appears, however, that despite the best intentions of the citizens of small towns financial difficulties have arisen which have until recently precluded the organization of health departments. These difficulties are now being removed by the cooperation of some small towns, each of which contributes its share to the amount required for a competent health department.

A concrete example of this advantageous arrangement is offered by the towns of La Salle, Peru and Oglesby, Ill., which have recently published the second annual report of their Department of Health. Each of these towns was formerly cared for by a health officer who devoted only part of his time to the municipal service, two of them receiving salaries of \$25 a month and one \$35. Naturally the activities of these gentlemen were perfunctory. All this has been changed by the establishment of a cooperative health department, the total expense of which was \$16,350 a year.

Under this administration diseases like smallpox, diphtheria and scarlet fever are traced frequently from the

schools in which inspection of the children has been established. These cases are quarantined until all danger from infection disappears, usually a minimum of five weeks. The dairies and milk supply are methodically inspected and scored. Almost the entire milk supply is now delivered in steam sterilized bottles and half of it is pasteurized. There is a systematic inspection of all stores furnishing food, and of restaurants. A medical inspector and two nurses watch the school children and make a physical examination of each child every two years. A record of the results is given to the parents with advice to consult the family physician or dentist. Free treatment has been given when necessary. One nurse looks after all infants, mothers and prospective mothers, and the other helps in the care of sufferers from tuberculosis.

Here is a wide field for the Legislatures of the United States, the members of which would confer permanent benefit on the communities they represent by establishing cooperative health departments.

Real "Coalition."

"A coalition Congress," says the World, "is the solution of the problem." What Democrat at Washington or elsewhere has seriously suggested a "coalition Congress"? Congress consists of two chambers, the House and the Senate; the only proposal now before the country is that the Republicans in the House shall surrender the fruits of their November victory, and in the name of patriotism refrain from any effort to enforce their political rights.

But if patriotism calls for this sacrifice by the Republicans, does it impose no obligation on the Democrats? In the Senate, STONE of Missouri retains the chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Relations. In that office, peculiarly important at this time, he embarrasses every American, regardless of party; should not "coalition" attend to his case, relieve the Administration of his presence, and substitute for him a Senator not given to the disclosure of naval secrets, not endeavoring to reveal to Germany the strength and methods of our police system? "Coalition" is urged in the House to block the path of Misrepresentative MANN to the Speaker's chair; why not "coalition" in the Senate to rid the Foreign Relations Committee of STONE?

Nor would real coalition stop in the legislative department. The executive is to-day solidly partisan; its sentiments are expressed in DANIELS, in BAKER, in REIDFIELD. When a plan for non-partisan government sincere in its inception is put forward it will include other bodies besides the House of Representatives, and it will call for the relinquishment of honors and power by other partisans besides Republicans.

What the Public Haunts.

There seems to be about as much uncertainty as ever among the producers of plays as to what will take with the public. The time has apparently gone by when any manager will dare to stage a Viennese operetta without interpolations by American composers. LEHAR, the delightful melodist of "The Merry Widow" and "The Count of Luxembourg," must be reinforced by JEROME KERN, EMERICH KALMAN, whose "Sart" and "Miss Springtime" charmed many thousands, is adumbrated by IANUS BERLIN. RUDOLF FRIML does not feel unscathed. And IVAN CAYTEL occupies a line on the programme alone, only because he has deserted the tunelessness of "The Pink Lady" for the syncopated tunelessness of "Chin Chin."

More melodiousness was never at so large a discount as to-day, which brings us to a consideration of the latest musical extravaganza, a suite by the Australian PERCY GRANGER. Mr. GRANGER is not tuneless. Far from it. But he is young and exuberant. Now in the days of SCOTT, young youth and exuberance, musically directed, meant inexhaustible tunelessness, a continual outpouring of song. Youth was a lark. Nowadays youth is a woodpecker.

In tempo all is syncopation; in tone all is percussion. Mr. GRANGER views the piano as an instrument of percussion. So does every girl in braids practicing scales. The piano is percussive without doubt; you do not play it by breathing upon the strings and exciting them to the delicate vibrations of the Aeolian harp, although when PADEREWSKI plays, when HOFMANN plays, when RAUEN plays, when GUIONAR NOVAKS plays, the stricken strings of the piano seem often not to have music beaten out of them, but to sing with a spontaneous and inspired motion self-initiated and self-complete. They are the voices of Poland, mute and pitiful; they are the bells of Malines, intoning from a lofty tower; they are the troubled soul of BRETHOVEN, filled with anger at the presumptuous NARDOLOV or nobility at the thought of a merciful God. They do not shriek with blows inflicted by powerful fingers; they sing as the result of inviolable contact with a creative mind.

In his suite called "In a Nutshell" Mr. GRANGER plays pranks with the piano and introduces into the orchestra certain percussive and discursive and generally highly debatable mechanisms called the Swiss hand bells, the nablumba, the steel marimba and the wooden marimbaphone. These uncounted names will probably have to do. They sound Hottentottish but dignified, more dignified than the title of the fourth movement of the suite, christened the "Gunsuckers' March" in allusion to a nickname of natives of Victoria, Australia. There is, as might be expected, ragtime here. We are irresistibly reminded by all these antics, including the "whack of a claw hammer on a bass string" of the

piano, of the severe attitudes assumed by the characters of Mr. GOLDENBERG the cartoonist. Would it not be astonishing and effective if Mr. GRANGER had the pianist play one passage while dangling by his feet from an overhead chandelier? We urge him to consider it for his next orchestral merry-go-round.

Some of us may marvel at all these frolicsome manifestations in the field of sound, but they are easily accounted for. They are like some of the plays of SIR JAMES BAZARRIE. They may or may not be what the public wants; all that the producers need to know is that they are certainly what the public haunts.

Uplift at the Ballot Box.

Through the uplifting influence of direct primaries, complicated ballots and other civilizing instrumentalities, the cost of voting rose from \$1.17 a ballot in 1901 to \$2.20 a ballot in 1916. These figures mark the advance of pure democracy and the destruction of the bosses, as everybody with an eye in his head can see. Only the blindness of the Hon. CHARLES F. MURPHY and the Hon. HERBERT PARSONS keeps them from recognizing the fact that they have been abolished.

Our ballot reforming friends must be encouraged by the advance that has been made, though they will not be satisfied and rest on their accomplishments. There is, of course, no reason why every ballot put in the box should not cost the taxpayers twice what it does. Indeed, we are now urged to double the number of election officers, so that counting may proceed along with voting, and, incidentally, any deficiencies in the tally disclosed to really competent district workers may be made good before the closing of the polls. Unquestionably there are districts where advance information would be useful and not neglected.

In the meantime, it is gratifying to observe that politics is sufficiently fashionable to keep abreast the times and has not overlooked that upward tendency of prices which is now manifest in every relation of life.

Herr STONE's Congressional Record speech of justification with which he threatens to "cover" Missouri would fill about twenty-five newspaper pages. So? Many a Missouri housewife will thus be supplied with carpet lining, and many a dealer in rags, sacks and bottles made prosperous.

Demand for gold coin laid to German spies—Newspaper headline.

They are expensive agents for Kultur to maintain.

Competent army authority has made it possible for men between the ages of 21 and 27, physically and morally fit, who can pass a mental examination the graduate of any college of good repute is presumably able to pass, to obtain commissions as Second Lieutenants in the regular army. Brigadier-General HENRY T. MCCOY, Adjutant-General, at Washington, D. C., will give particulars upon application. It will be interesting to note to what extent advantage will be taken of this opportunity.

Dr. HECKSCHER, who for many years was an active director of the Hamburg-American Line, is prominent in parliamentary circles and occupies a position in the Reichstag similar to that occupied by Senator BROWN in the United States Senate—Despatch from Berlin.

Dr. HECKSCHER cannot be as badly off as that.

A cat skilled in strategy would see in campaigns begun here and in Albany an excellent model for the use of a cunning politician. He might, perhaps, apply an application of the German pincers. At the State capital there is the bill to license and tax cats, while in New York is heard a demand for wire mesh or iron pickets to supplant the ancient, unsanitary, unsightly wooden fence. If these terrains of Tom are blown in, what becomes of him? His place in the sun and the moon is gone. After that, captivity and a numbered yoke. A howl of protest is in order.

No rice at London weddings, no flowers at New York weddings; such are reforms recommended in the name of economy. But there is still plenty of water for christenings.

Fire when you can see the whites of their pericopes!

POWER SEEKING WOMEN.

A Voter Sees in Yielding to Them Grave Danger.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—SIR: I desire as a citizen to enter my protest against the action of the Assembly of New York in voting to reimburse the State for the cost of the election of this State.

At a time like this, when the country needs every available ounce of manhood, it is a distinctly saddening sight to see the Empire State in the hands of a feminized Legislature. Their action is neither Democratic nor Republican, and it is an unfortunate one for us all when against the wishes of a vast majority of the people of the State our elected representatives yield weakly to the whims of a band of women obsessed by political ambitions.

This is no time to impair the powers of government, no time to arouse a bitter internal controversy, and no time to consider a fundamental change to a system that both Colorado and California make evident has corrupted, weakened and undermined the strength of government.

It is indeed a most curious spectacle that a handful of power mad women can so dominate the people's representatives that to please these women they deliberately aid their efforts to nullify the ballots of the men of the State.

What kind of manhood and conscience, if any, do these legislators possess?

New York, March 10. W. C. C.

The Very Women Cry Out.

The Tomatoes said, "I mark the bed Of those whose dust alone is dead."

"I'm glad I'm not a Joletone!"

The Millionaire said, "I point the way Whereby no man shall go astray, For he, I'm not a Joletone!"

The Cornerstones rejoicing cried, "I am embodiment of pride, What luck I'm not a Joletone!"

The Stepping Stone, decisive, spoke, "I always am a help to folk, Thank heaven, I'm no Joletone!"

MOLANESSE WILSON.

## THE UNITED STATES AND FRANCE.

A Distinction Between the French and France's Government.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—SIR: J. W. Hinchon of Algona, Ia., in a letter to THE SUN asks why the United States made no protest in 1870 when Germany and France were engaged in a war which resulted in the dismemberment of the latter country by the cession to the former of the provinces of Alsace and Lorraine.

I had been good enough in that day to comprehend the situation he would remember that the sympathy of the people of the United States was as strong then as it is now, but not with the Imperial Government of France. And the same is true today with respect to the attitude of the people of the United States toward the people of Germany as against their Imperial Government.

Napoleon III. during our civil war had erected an Imperial government in Mexico, and while his designs were frustrated, and his last Maximilian of Austria, had been shot, the people of the United States both north and south were in no mood to sympathize with him and his dynasty when he declared war on Prussia. Conditions are altered now.

His downfall gave birth to the republic. When this was assailed by the Imperial army of the United States, the people of the United States were found to be in the right place, just as it would be if Germany were a republic and were assailed by any great Imperial Power, even Great Britain herself. It is unlikely that our trials with Mexico have reached their present acute stage had been shot, the people of the United States both north and south were in no mood to sympathize with him and his dynasty when he declared war on Prussia. Conditions are altered now.

NASHUA, N. H., March 10.

## INFLECTION, PLEASE!

Let the Voice Be Dressed as Carefully as Madame's Hair.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—SIR: I offer the pictorial conceit: Dress the voice as Madame dresses her hair. "Curt speech. Bestow care on the falling tresses of cadence, instead of interest into wave lengths and arpeggio ripples and spirals of spray. Spare the comb of a dead leveling monotone; lavish the brush of leaping octave intervals. Crisp the coiffure with heat from the register of a three register gamut. And pin up the whole with a tuning fork."

O Philomela! the lugubrious, unvaried voices! The tiresome, uninflected speech of folk! Cats infect more revealingly than humans. A puppy cries up to high E, the content of expression in his florid greater by a whole concerto than the average indifference between the ralls of a major third. But no: people will not infect.

Of course, one reason is that they dare not. Might sound affected. Might be interpreted as a hint to be asked to sing. Might look like posturing English. But when hasn't an elaborate coiffure stirred the derision of the frowzy?

Get out your curling iron, then. Slog in to that rat's nest. Wave those straight colorless strands. Don't be afraid of the coquettish or the flippant streamer. Try building up a flexible chignon on the crown of a chromatic scale. That will show you how easy it is. Use if necessary false locks of sturled values to lift your indigenous material to the kink pitch. And you shall reap earthly immunity from the hipless hairpin and can hardly get less than a box seat in the Westmore of St. Peter.

SWARTHMORE, Pa., March 10.

## FINGER PRINTS FOR ALL.

A Plan for Universal Adoption of the Identification System.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—SIR: Will some reader of your columns please enlighten me as to the cause or causes why most people who understand little or nothing about the finger print system of identification are so prejudiced against a more extensive use of it?

There seems to be a feeling among the general public that to have one's finger impressions on file brands him, or her as a criminal. This is absolutely a wrong view to take, because along with a man's impressions the reason for taking them is filed. If he has committed no crime nothing can be held against him. If he has committed a crime it is his own fault, and he is not to be blamed for the fact that he has committed it.

There is no good reason why every man, woman and child should have his or her finger impressions on file, while on the other hand the advantages are many. It would help identify unknown dead, such as suicides, victims of murders, etc. It would help identify persons who have been lost, and it would prevent illegal voting. It could be used to keep out undesirable aliens with bad records. It can be used by banks, insurance companies and business houses to prevent forgery, impersonation, etc. All these and many more, in addition to the apprehension of criminals.

There are no costly instruments or extensive quarters necessary; just a filing cabinet and a table is all the expense a firm would be put to, except of course the salary of a man to do the work.

The infallibility of the system has been proved time and again, and the recent action of the Board of Estimate in reducing the appropriation for finger print work is only another instance of the "powers that be" economizing on necessities in order to create fat, useless jobs in other directions.

HARRY FENNELL.

LONG ISLAND CITY, March 10.

## One Month Before Baseball.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—SIR: One month to-day, or on April 11, the mortality list will be augmented by a widespread demise of grandmothers and the troubles of the nation will be relegated to second place. "What's the score?" will be uppermost in the minds of many. The resounding crack of the bat against the ball will be heard on the Polo Grounds and in the grounds of seven other important cities of the country. The peanut vendor and the seller of pop will again rise to important heights and the newboys will be peddling their "sporting finals" on every corner.

The free press brigade will be every element and many a man will have to frame a good excuse for coming home late for supper. Those famous words "Play ball!" will be welcomed by the multitude.

FAN.

New York, March 11.

## The Home Port.

Knicker—Outlets is three sheets in the wind.

Booker—And doesn't want notice of sailing given to his wife.

Knicker—What do the filibustering Senators want?

Booker—A closure of eyes.

The Bleeding of Blindness.

Knicker—What do the filibustering Senators want?

Booker—A closure of eyes.

## END OF RUM, REX.

He Disappointingly Expires on the Way to the Scaffold.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—SIR: King Alcohol was suddenly missing. The March of Reform halted and two of the faithful hurried back to apprehend him. They found him fallen by the roadside apparently dying from his many wounds.

"Leave me behind," he begged, "and let me die a natural death." "Nay," cried the two lusty reformers as they dragged him to his feet, "you are the sacrifice, and have got to be publicly put to death; otherwise we wouldn't be doing our duty."

"But," pleaded the old king, "haven't I been the goat ever since the Raines law was enacted; and haven't you built up your reputations at my expense?" "Sure thing," admitted the two, "and now come along and be executed in front of the grand stand, like a good king, so we can get our share of the gate receipts."

But the poor old monarch was too far gone to accommodate them, and muttering "Sweet transports gloria mundi," he quietly breathed his last. PUBLICAN.

BELLEVILLE, March 10.

## And Why Not Suppress the Weed Along With King Alcohol?

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—SIR: The events of the past year are most encouraging to those who are laboring for the uplift of humanity. The forward strides of prohibition, which is but the prelude to what we expect to accomplish, are really amazing when we consider that a large portion of the population is opposed to a greater or less extent. The prohibition movement has now reached such proportions that we can extend our operations all along the line.

Our next aim is the suppression of the use of tobacco. While we are pleased to note that the average habit of chewing is falling into disrepute, there is an enormous increase in smoking, especially of the drug laden cigarette, and we should no longer delay our warfare against this evil that is sapping our young manhood and adding its awful toll to the millions of enervated, drug-enlarged victims.

Why wait until we have wiped out Alcohol before commencing our warfare on nicotine? In house cleaning one does not leave a portion of the uncleanness, necessitating going through the same operation again, but makes one clean job of it, so why delay?

We cannot argue this question any too soon. By the time it is fully under way we will have national female suffrage and with that we can carry through all our cherished projects. The clergy are with us and through them we can win the female votes for our reformations.

JAMES A. SMITH.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 10.

## THE PERIL OF CLOTHES.

Underdressed Women, Says a Doctor, Are Immune From Pneumonia.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—SIR: The principal cause of pneumonia is clothing. Man is by nature a naked animal. The millions of capillary blood vessels are gasping for air every instant when warm robes are very thick, drapery, and the system suffers from lack of oxygen. The mighty scavenger of the vital economy, and for want of full and free outpouring of carbonic acid.

The naked races know nothing of the disease under consideration, and our half-dressed women are comparatively immune. We know that there are many more male victims than female; the reason is found in the great difference in dress. Planned underwear or an inner suit of even the lightest weight, with the usual thick regulation outer clothing, and a top coat over all, the latter probably worn during rides in warm cars, and even very thick, would be comfortable naked, all this smothering of the skin, which is a true breathing organ, naturally puts a big tax on the "inner lungs." Then, again, few individuals have anything like the exercise of the forerunners so essential for the development of the chest, the lack of which is a serious handicap.

Most persons walk with hands in pockets, especially in cold weather, instead of extending the arms vigorously to absorb in some measure for the abnormal weight position and walking on our hind legs, instead of on all fours as nature designed. All this, together with the crowding pressures of most persons, always aiming to keep warm instead of cool, leaves no call for hunting "keeps" in cough or sneeze as the cause of pneumonia or tuberculosis. Hence my mottoes: "What you don't wear won't hurt you" and "Keep cool to keep out of the doctor's hands."

CHARLES E. BUCK, M. D.